

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
20 September 2001 (20.09.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/68322 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **B24B 37/04**,
B24D 13/12, 13/14, 7/12, 11/00
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/08026
- (22) International Filing Date: 13 March 2001 (13.03.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
60/189,386 15 March 2000 (15.03.2000) US
- (71) Applicant: **RODEL HOLDINGS, INC.** [US/US]; 1105
North Market Street, Suite 1300, Wilmington, DE 19899
(US).
- (72) Inventors: **BUDINGER, William, D.**; 504 Noah Lane,
Sunset House, Key West, FL 33040 (US). **KUBO, Naoto**;
- (74) Agents: **BENSON, Kenneth, A.** et al.; Rodel Holdings,
Inc., Suite 1300, 1105 North Market Street, Wilmington,
DE 19899 (US).
- (81) Designated States (*national*): JP, KR.
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE,
CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,
NL, PT, SE, TR).
- Published:**
— with international search report
— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: WINDOW PORTION WITH AN ADJUSTED RATE OF WEAR

(57) Abstract: A polishing pad includes a polishing layer, and a transparent window portion of the polishing layer having dispersed particles, to increase the rate at which the window portion wears away during a polishing operation, and to avoid forming a lump in the polishing layer.

WO 01/68322 A1

WINDOW PORTION WITH AN ADJUSTED RATE OF WEAR

The invention relates to a polishing pad having a transparent window portion in a polishing layer.

5 A polishing operation is performed on a semiconductor wafer to remove excess material, and to provide the wafer with a smooth, planar polished surface. To attain the smooth, planar polished surface, the polishing layer of the polishing pad provides a uniform polishing action. During the polishing operation, polishing pressure is exerted on the window portion and on the remainder of the polishing layer.

10 US 5,893,796 discloses a known polishing pad having a transparent window portion installed in a polishing layer of the polishing pad. It has been found that the window portion was fabricated with materials that have an inherent resistance to wear. Other materials in a remainder of the polishing layer have a lower resistance to wear. Thus, as a polishing layer slowly wears away as it is being used to polish a semiconductor wafer, the transparent window portion wears away more slowly, at a lower rate of wear.
15 As a result, the transparent window portion becomes a lump on the polishing layer, the lump having a height greater than the height of the remainder of the polishing layer.

The window portion, being a lump on the polishing layer, is pressed inward by the polishing pressure to become flush with the polishing surface. However, the inwardly pressed window portion polishes with a different polishing action than that of the
20 remainder of the polishing layer. For example, the window portion, as a lump, concentrates polishing force against the semiconductor wafer, which produces a non-uniform polishing action. Consequently, the nonuniform polishing action produces defects in the smooth, planar polished surface on the semiconductor wafer.

A need exists for a polishing pad having a polishing layer with a transparent
25 window portion, which provides a uniform polishing action as the polishing layer undergoes wear during a polishing operation.

Further a need exists for a transparent window portion that avoids becoming a lump on a worn polishing layer of a polishing pad.

According to the invention, a transparent window portion of a polishing layer is
30 provided with dispersed particles of at least one, or more than one, substance dispersed throughout the window portion to increase the rate at which the window portion wears away during a polishing operation and to avoid forming a lump in the polishing layer.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the following detailed description.

A semiconductor wafer having integrated circuits fabricated thereon must be polished to provide a very smooth and flat wafer surface which in some cases may vary from a given plane by as little as a fraction of a micron. Such polishing is usually accomplished in a chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) operation that utilizes a chemically active slurry that is buffed against the wafer surface by a polishing pad. Methods have been developed for determining when the wafer has been polished to a desired endpoint. According to U.S. 5,413,941, one such method includes light generated by a laser to measure a wafer dimension.

According to a known polishing pad, the surface of the transparent window portion is flush with the polishing surface of the polishing pad. The window portion and the polishing surface are in contact with the workpiece, i.e. semiconductor wafer, being polished.

When the window portion has a wear rate that is lower (i.e., it wears slower) than that of the polishing surface surrounding it, the polishing layer wears away at a rate that is faster than the rate at which the window portion wears away. The height of the window portion becomes greater than the height of the polishing layer. The performance of the polishing pad is jeopardized.

A polishing operation is performed on a semiconductor wafer to remove excess material, and to provide the wafer with a smooth, planar polished surface. To attain the smooth, planar polished surface, the polishing layer of the polishing pad provides a uniform polishing action. During the polishing operation, polishing pressure is exerted on the window portion and on the remainder of the polishing layer. The window portion, being a lump on the polishing layer, is pressed inward by the polishing pressure to become flush with the polishing surface. However, the inwardly pressed window portion polishes with a different polishing action than that of the remainder of the polishing layer. For example, the window portion, as a lump, concentrates polishing force against the semiconductor wafer, which produces a non-uniform polishing action.

Examples of such pads include urethane impregnated polyester felts, microporous urethane pads of the type sold as Politex® by Rodel, Inc. of Newark, Del., and filled and/or blown composite urethanes such as IC-series and MH-series polishing pads also manufactured by Rodel, Inc. of Newark, Del. Window portions used in these types of

urethane pads typically comprise urethane with the standard additives in the Politex® and IC- and MH-series.

A known polymeric pad has a matrix that comprises materials selected from polyurethanes, acrylics, polycarbonates, nylons, polyesters, polyvinyl chlorides, polyvinylidene fluorides, polyether sulfones, polystyrenes, and polyethylenes, polyurethanes, acrylics, polycarbonates, nylons, and polyesters with higher wear rates than the currently used polyurethanes.

A known polymeric matrix that can be used according to the invention comprises materials selected from polyurethanes, acrylics, polycarbonates, nylons, polyesters, polyvinyl chlorides, polyvinylidene fluorides, polyether sulfones, polystyrenes, polyethylenes, FEP, Teflon AF®, and the like. Other materials are polyurethanes, acrylics, polycarbonates, nylons, polyesters and polyurethanes. Further examples include polymethylmethacrylate sheets (e.g., Plexiglas® sold by Rohm and Haas, Philadelphia, PA) and polycarbonate plastic sheets (e.g., Lexan® sold by General Electric). Casting or extruding the polymer and then curing the polymer to the desired size and thickness can make the window portions.

The polishing pad comprises a polymeric matrix formed from urethanes, melamines, polyesters, polysulfones, polyvinyl acetates, fluorinated hydrocarbons, and the like, and mixtures, copolymers and grafts thereof. The polymeric matrix comprises a urethane polymer. The urethane polymer is advantageously formed from a polyether-based liquid urethane, such as the Adiprene™ line of products that are commercially available from Uniroyal Chemical Co., Inc. of Middlebury, Conn. For example, a liquid urethane contains about 9 to about 9.3% by weight free isocyanate. Other isocyanate bearing products and prepolymers may also be used. The liquid urethane is advantageously one which reacts with a polyfunctional amine, diamine, triamine or polyfunctional hydroxyl compound or mixed functionality compounds such as hydroxyl/amines dwelling in urethane/urea crosslinked networks to permit the formation of urea links and a cured/crosslinked polymer network. The liquid urethane is reacted with 4,4'-methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline) ("MOCA"), which is commercially available as the product CURENE® 442, from Anderson Development Co. of Adrian, Michigan.

Forming a window portion comprising a phase separated or biphasic system is accomplished by blending two immiscible polymers until their domain size will not scatter

light and then polymerizing them in the shape of a window portion. The immiscible polymer is expected to provide a window portion with particulates of immiscible polymer providing an increased WR. Pairs of immiscible polymers can include, but are not limited to, polyurea/polyurethane, nitrocellulose/acrylic and the like.

5 If the wear rate (WR) of the transparent window portion is equal to or greater than the WR of the polishing surface, then the window portion will be expected to remain flush with the polishing surface during a polishing operation. Wear rate is a measure of how quickly the surface of the window portion surface or polishing surface is removed, or worn away, during chemical-mechanical polishing. Abrasion resistance, or resistance to
10 abrasion, is a measure of how the surface of the window portion or of the polishing surface avoids being removed or worn away by abrasion during chemical-mechanical polishing. The invention provides a transparent window portion that has a higher wear rate and lower abrasion resistance than window portions fabricated with materials having inherently high resistance to wear, as in previous polishing pads. Advantageously, the $WR_{\text{window portion}}$ is
15 equal to or at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100, or 200% greater than $WR_{\text{pol surface}}$. More advantageously, the $WR_{\text{window portion}}$ is 5, 10, 15, 20, to 25% greater than $WR_{\text{pol surface}}$.

The invention provides a transparent window portion comprised of a polymeric matrix further comprising a discontinuity that increases the wear rate (or decreases the
20 abrasion resistance) of the window portion compared with the polymeric matrix without the discontinuity.

Discontinuity, as used herein, is intended to mean that the polymeric matrix has been disrupted by the presence of a foreign material. A desired discontinuity is one that increases the WR of the polymeric matrix. The amount of the disruption or discontinuity depends on the desired WR of the polymeric matrix. Discontinuities can be obtained by
25 the forming the polymeric matrix in the presence of solid particles, fluids, gases, or an immiscible polymer system. The polymeric matrixes are prepared so that the discontinuities do not mechanically reinforce the matrix or are so large as to cause scattering of an incident optical beam that prohibits optical end-point detection. Additives can include solid particles (e.g., silica, titania, alumina, ceria, or plastic particles).
30 Advantageously the additives are plastic particles. Nanometer sized particles, are particles of one nanometer and less in size, that are of sufficiently low surface area to avoid scattering of incident light. Dispersal of the particles in the window portion, rather than agglomeration of the particles, further avoids scattering of incident light.

The particles (e.g., plastic particles) can range in diameter from 1 nm to 200 μm , advantageously from 1 to 50 μm , more advantageously from 10-20 μm . The actual shape of the plastic particles is not limited. It can include chips, squares, discs, pucks, donuts, spheres, cubes, irregular shapes, etc. Advantageously, from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 to 10% of the weight of the window portion is from the solid particles.

The plastic comprising the particles is chosen depending on the polymeric matrix of the window portion. The plastic is chosen such that its presence has little or no effect on the index of refraction of the window portion. Advantageously the plastic has about the same index of refraction as the polymeric matrix of the window portion.

Advantageously the plastic is the same as the polymeric matrix of the window portion. Thus, the plastic can be selected from polyurethanes, acrylics, polycarbonates, nylons, polyesters, polyvinyl chlorides, polyvinylidene fluorides, polyether sulfones, polystyrenes, and polyethylenes. Advantageously, the plastic is selected from polyurethanes, acrylics, polycarbonates, nylons, and polyesters. More advantageously, the plastic is polyurethane.

Fluids in the form of a polymeric emulsion are expected to create a discontinuity. By forming the window portion in the presence of a fluid, a polymeric matrix can be obtained that encapsulates the fluid in individual, spaced cells, including bubbles. This is expected to increase the WR of the window portion. Advantageously, from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 to 10% of the weight of the window portion is from the fluid. For example, such fluids or liquids include hydrocarbon oils such as mineral oil.

Another discontinuity can be the presence of a gas in the polymeric matrix. By forming the window portion in the presence of a gas type fluid, a polymeric matrix can be obtained that encapsulates the fluid in individual, spaced cells, including bubbles.

Advantageously, from 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 to 99 % of the

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A polishing pad for polishing semiconductor wafers, comprising: a polishing layer having a transparent window portion; the transparent window portion being constructed of a wear resisting material with an inherent resistance to wear when subjected to abrasion during a polishing operation; the rate at which the window portion wears away during the polishing operation being increased to avoid forming a lump in the polishing layer, by having dispersed particles of at least one, or more than one, substance dispersed throughout the window portion; and the particles providing discontinuities in the wear resisting material, which are susceptible to wear when subjected to abrasion during the polishing operation.
2. The polishing pad as recited in claim 1 wherein, the dispersed particles are pieces of solid matter having a lower resistance to wear than that of the wear resisting material.
3. The polishing pad as recited in claim 1 wherein, the dispersed particles are pieces of solid matter that are susceptible to being snagged and worn away when subjected to abrasion during the polishing operation.
4. The polishing pad as recited in claim 1 wherein, the dispersed particles are cells of entrapped fluid within the wear resisting material; and the cells are susceptible to being snagged and worn away when subjected to abrasion during the polishing operation.
5. The polishing pad as recited in claim 4 wherein, the cells are in the form of bubbles containing the entrapped fluid.
6. A method of polishing a semiconductor wafer with a polishing pad having a polishing layer with a transparent window portion, comprising the steps of:
providing dispersed particles of at least one, or more than one, substance dispersed throughout the window portion to increase the rate at which the window portion wears away during a polishing operation and to avoid forming a lump in the polishing layer, and

polishing the semiconductor wafer with the polishing layer having the transparent window portion, and the particles providing discontinuities in the wear resisting material, which are susceptible to wear when subjected to abrasion during the polishing operation, without the window portion forming a lump in the polishing layer.

7. A method of making a window portion of a polishing pad, comprising the steps of:

providing a transparent window portion of a polishing layer with dispersed particles to increase the rate at which the window portion wears away during a polishing operation and to avoid forming a lump in the polishing layer.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 01/08026

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 B24B37/04 B24D13/12 B24D13/14 B24D7/12 B24D11/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B24B B24D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 893 796 A (GUTHRIE WILLIAM L ET AL) 13 April 1999 (1999-04-13) column 6, line 39 - line 67 figure 3D ---	1,8,9
A	US 5 605 760 A (ROBERTS JOHN V H) 25 February 1997 (1997-02-25) column 3, line 14 - line 40 ---	1,8,9
A	US 5 985 679 A (BERMAN MICHAEL J) 16 November 1999 (1999-11-16) column 3, line 25 - line 61 column 7, line 30 - line 48 ---	1,8,9
A	EP 0 829 328 A (RODEL INC) 18 March 1998 (1998-03-18) the whole document -----	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 August 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

22/08/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Schultz, T

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 01/08026

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5893796	A	13-04-1999	US 5964643 A	12-10-1999
			EP 0824995 A	25-02-1998
			JP 10083977 A	31-03-1998
			SG 54539 A	16-11-1998
			US 6045439 A	04-04-2000
			EP 1108501 A	20-06-2001
			EP 0738561 A	23-10-1996
			JP 9007985 A	10-01-1997
US 5605760	A	25-02-1997	CN 1193932 A,B	23-09-1998
			EP 0846040 A	10-06-1998
			JP 11512977 T	09-11-1999
			WO 9706921 A	27-02-1997
US 5985679	A	16-11-1999	NONE	
EP 0829328	A	18-03-1998	AU 4798493 A	15-03-1994
			CN 1082567 A,B	23-02-1994
			DE 69319435 D	06-08-1998
			DE 69319435 T	25-02-1999
			EP 0656031 A	07-06-1995
			JP 3013105 B	28-02-2000
			JP 8500622 T	23-01-1996
			KR 191227 B	15-06-1999
			SG 43335 A	17-10-1997
			WO 9404599 A	03-03-1994
			US 6069080 A	30-05-2000
			US 5578362 A	26-11-1996
			US 5900164 A	04-05-1999